當代文獻

五月四日美駐蘇大使史密斯致蘇外長莫洛托夫標文如下：
Smith's Statement to Molotov on May 4:

（續）

"My Government earnestly hopes that the members of the Soviet Government will not take lightly the position of the U.S. Government, as here expressed. They have it in their power to alleviate many of the situations which today weigh so heavily on all international life. It is our earnest hope that they will take advantage of these possibilities. If they do, they will not find us lacking in readiness and eagerness to make our own contribution to a stabilization of world conditions entirely compatible with the security of the Soviet peoples."

我國政府熱切希望蘇聯政府人員對美國政府此處所表現現之立場，不致漠然視之，蘇聯政府人員，力能減輕今日使國際情勢，成爲重沉重之許多局勢，吾人熱切希望彼等將善用此等可能之勢，倘彼等願如此者，必將發覺吾等對於穩定世界局勢並希冀對此有所貢獻一點，亦不缺乏熱誠與準備，而此種局勢之趨於穩定，對於蘇聯人民之安全，完全符合。

史密斯二次聲明

五月九日史密斯對莫洛托夫聲明發表評論如下：
Smith's additional comments on May 9:

"At the conclusion of Mr. Molotov's statement I said I would comment briefly. With regard to remarks about 'development of U.S. bases, our policy of encirclement and our warlike threats,' I had only to say that our entire history was refutation of any suspicion of a policy which involved aggressive war. As I stated during our previous conversation, the drawing together of the Western European countries and the support which was being given them by the United States was a direct reflection of the apprehensions and fears which had been aroused by the expansionist policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that while I had no right to disbelieve his statements, I could not refrain from paraphrasing Mr. Vyshinski's comments that facts spoke for themselves.

「在莫洛托夫先生聲明終了時，余曾謂余對於所提美國根據地之發展，美國發展政策及美國對他國之軍事威脅等將加以簡短評論，余僅欲說明一點，即美國全部歷史無一頁不排斥任何涉及美國有以戰爭侵略別國之假擬者。如余在前次會談中所陳述者，西歐國家之團結以及美國對彼等之支持，皆直接產生於對蘇聯擴張政策之恐懼，余雖不能對維辛斯基先生之聲明有所辯駁，然余願對維辛斯基先生評論加以說明曰：事實勝於雄辯。

"The United States was secure in its honesty of purpose withregard to ERP. Our people were, as stated previously, completely unable to understand the implications placed on that program by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The United States appreciates and fully understands the desire and, indeed, the necessity of close and friendly relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its neighbors, but that here again facts spoke for themselves, and I was fully familiar with events which followed the acceptance by Czechoslovakia of the invitation to the ERP conference in Paris and subsequent reversal of this acceptance during the immediately following visit of Masaryk and Gottwald to Moscow. A country like my own which permitted complete freedom of political thought and expression did not oppose Communism because of its Marxian ideology but purely and simply because we had seen repeated instances of Communist minorities coming into power by illegal means and against the will of the majority of the population in the countries referred to. The Udited States remained convinced that these minority coups d'etat would have been quite impossible without the moral and physical support of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

美國對於歐洲復興計劃其目的之眞誠純潔，實無懦可擊，如前所述美人民，全然不了解蘇聯，何以將各種來運置於該項計劃之上，美國同意並充分瞭解蘇聯及其鄰國間密切友好關係之商要與必要，關於此點，事實再度獲得証明，捷克初時接受邀請，答應參加歐洲之復興計劃，但在捷克外長馬薩里克與高德華特訪問莫斯科之後，立即取消此意，其中蛛絲馬跡，不無可尋之處，在准許政治思想與發表意見完全自由之我國，所以爲對共產主義，並非因共產主義乃馬克思之理論，而係因美國已經看到少數派共產黨，在若干國家內，以非法手段，違反大多數人民意旨而獲得權力之無數事實之故，美國相信，此等少數黨發動之政變，如無蘇聯道德上與物質上之支持，絕不能成功。

(To Be Continued 未完)

蘆田談美蘇關係 謂最近不致發生大戰
Comment on American-Russian Relations

Tokyo, May 26. (Reuter)—Japanese Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida has told the Lower House that the Japanese Government "does not see any possibility of war between the United States and Russia in the immediate future."

路透社東京五月二十六日電：日首相蘆田均昨於日下院稱日政府並不認爲美蘇兩國於不久將來，有發生戰爭之可能。

He was replying to a statement by a member of the Diet who said present reports on American-Russian relations had caused uneasiness among the Japanese people.

渠此語在答覆日本會議某議員談話，曾引起日本人民普遍不安。

美糧配售決繼續進行 賴普漢下月初抵滬
Lapham Says E.C.A. will Continue China Food Ration Plan

Washington, (USIS)—Roger D. Lapham, chief of the special mission to China for the Eeonomic Cooperation Administration, announced today that ECA intends to continue China's first complete food ration plan, now in operation in the five major coastal cities.

（大津美國新聞處華盛頓電）經濟合作總署駐華特別使團團長賴普漢今日宣布，經濟合作總署擬繼續在中國五大都市進行糧食全面配售計劃。

話稱，關於美蘇關係之近期報導，曾引起日本人民普遍不安。

柏林警局設置聯絡官
蘇官方謂係英美法企圖控制柏林警察
Comment on Allied Move in Berlin

Moscow, May 25. (Reuter)—Introduction by Britain, France and the United States of liaison officers in Central Police Headquarters in Berlin yesterday was described by a Soviet Komandatura official as "an attempt to place the Berlin city police under illegal tripartite control without the participation of a Soviet representative," the Soviet "Tass" agency said in a Berlin message last night.

路透社莫斯科五月二十五日電：蘇聯官方迅訊社「塔斯」社昨晚於柏林電報中稱，柏林蘇統帥部某官員認爲，英美法三國昨日提議於柏林中央警察局設置聯絡官一事，爲「企圖將柏林市警察，置於非法之三國統制之下，而排斥蘇派人參加」之舉。

伊蘭北部軍隊捕人
蘇報譴責伊政府對親蘇者所採暴復手段
Arrests in North Persia

Moscow, May 25. (Reuter)—The *Pravda*, Communist Party newspaper, stated yesterday that 126 arrests were made in the towns of Gorgana, and Bender-Shah and in the Mazandaran district of northern Persia within a few days of martial law being proclaimed on May 8. These "reprisals" by military units under the command of General Aftesi, were being taken in the first place against the former members of the People's Party as well as those supporting the establishment of good neighbourly relations with the U.S.S.R., the paper declared.

「路透社莫斯科五月二十五日電共黨機關報「眞理」報，昨日消息稱，伊蘭果爾加那，斯得沙及伊北馬諦達蘭三地自五月八日宣佈戒嚴以來，數日之間，已逮捕一百二十六人，該報宣稱伊蘭軍隊於阿夫桑西將軍率領下，所作之此種報復性逮捕，其目的首先即爲對前人民黨黨員及擁護與蘇聯建立睦鄰關係者。

中國醫學界殊榮
梁醫師在美改進肺病特效藥
Senate Approves Permanent U. S. Residence for Chinese Streptomycin Specialist

Washington, (USIS)—A bill to grant permanent residence in the United States to Dr. Timothy C.H. Liang, a Chinese who has developed and improved streptomycin treatment for tuberculosis since the war in this country in 1944, today was approved by the senate.

美新聞處華盛頓訊，中國肺病醫藥專家梁博士，一九四四年來美研究肺病特效藥「史太普多米斯」，甚有心得，且對於該藥之改進貢獻良多，美國政府有鑒於斯，已特准梁氏永久居留美國，以便利其研究工作，此事並由美參院予以通過。

The bill would also grant permanent residence to Dr. Liang's wife. Dr. Esther Chang, who is a resident physician at Childrens Hospital in Philadelphia and who expects to continue in pediatrics at Harvard Medical School.

同時梁博士之太太張愛鐸（譯音）博士，亦蒙特准永久居留美國，張女士在非拉得機濟亞州小兒醫院任醫師，伊仍將於哈佛醫學校繼續研究小兒科。

The petition of both physicians for permanent residence was supported by Beyson Ford, assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, who stated that Dr. Liang had said that under present conditions in China there would be no opportunity for him to continue his research on the treatment of tuberculosis, and he believed that by using U.S. facilities he could benefit humanity all over the world.

兩位醫師此項請求（即永久居留美國）獲得美國助理檢查長歌頓·福特之贊助，福特氏稱梁博士曾對渠謂，中國目前之情勢，實不允許渠繼續從事於肺特效藥之研究，渠相信利用美國在此方面之設備，渠必能研究成功，造福全人類。

美國新聞處圖書館
新到中譯美國名著多種
American Writings Arrived Here

Local;—A number of Chinese translations of famous American writings have been received recently by USIS Library here. The most noted ones among them are:

（本市訊）天津美國新聞處圖書館近到有大批中譯美國名著，其中最爲著名者有：

(1) "Inside U.S.A." of Mr. John Gunther, translated by Mr. Chang-lin, Wang. (2) "America" written by Mr. Allan Nevins and Mr. H.S. Commager, translated by Mr. Wei Feng, Tsao, and Mr. Chung-Chi, Liu. (3) "TVA—Democracy on the march" by Mr. Lillienthal, translated by Mr. Chung Hong, Hsu. (4) "Memoirs" by Mr. C. Hull, translated by "Shen Pao" (5) "As he saw it" by E. Roosevelt, translated by Mr. Li Chia. (6) "Atomic Energy in Cosmic and Human Life" by Mr. G. Gamov, translated by Messrs. Chung Chieh, Chen and others. (7) "Gone with the wind" by Miss M. Mitchell, translated by Mr. Tung Hwa, Fu. (8) "The moon is down" written by J. Steinbeck, translated by Mr. Chia-pi, Chao and many other new books.

（一）王寧麟譯約翰根室之「美國內幕」，（二）曹本風，劉敏扶等譯康瑪格，納文斯合著之「美國簡史」，（三）徐仲航譯李連宗所著「民主制度計」（此書係美國用納西河水利工程局之實驗），申報館譯（四）赫爾著「回憶錄」，李嘉譯（五）小羅斯福著「羅斯福見聞秘錄」，陳忠杰等譯（六）加賓著「原子能與宇宙及人生」，（七）傅東華譯密西爾女士著「飄」，趙家璧譯斯坦貝克著「月亮下去了」等。

The USIS Library will be found in the U. S. Consulate-Genenal, on the second floor of Li Hwa Building, Chung Chen Road, here. It is now open to the public and free of charge to all who want to read there.

美國新聞處圖書館在十區中正路利華大樓二樓美國總領事館內，對外公開，概不收費，各界人士前往閱覽，該處極表歡迎。

英外交界注視
芬蘭政府演變
Diplomatic Circles Watching Finnish Situation

London, (LPS) — Political developments in Finland are being watched with interest in London, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. The spokesman added he had no comment to make except to point out that the processes followed in Helsinki by which the Finnish diet passed a vote of no confidence in the Communist minister of the interior who was dismissed from his post by the President for having refused to resign appeared to be strictly constitutional.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英外部發言人今日稱，倫敦方面對於芬蘭政局演變情形，密予關切注視。渠又稱，對於芬蘭全先向共產黨籍之內務部長，表示不信任之舉，而芬總統又因其拒絕辭職之故，將其罷職一事，除法示完全合乎憲法外，別無他評。

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總統提名立院同意
翁文灝正式出任新政院長
Wong Wen-hao's Appointmcnt Formally Annouuced

Nanking, May 25. (Reuter-AAP)—President Chiang Kai-shek to-day officially announced the appointment of Dr. Wong Wen-hao as the first President of the Executive Yuan in China's constitutional government. Dr. Wong's nomination was approved by the Legislative Yuan yesterday within half an hour after it was presented.

路透澳聯南京五月二十五日電：蔣總統今日正式宣佈任命翁文灝氏爲中國憲政府首任行政院院長，此項任命已經立院於昨日會議時同意，立院會議，在總統向該院提出此項任命後半小時內即予通過。

President Chiang also appointed Mr. Wu Ting-chang, formerly Chief of Civil Affairs in the National Government, as Presidential Secretary-General, and General Hsueh Yueh, formerly Chief of Military Affairs, as Presidential Chief of Staff.

蔣總統同時並任命前國民政府文官長吳鼎昌爲總統秘書長，前參軍長薛岳將軍爲總統參謀長。

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首都名教授發表公開信
列舉政治經濟改革八項主張
要求政府實行「新政」尊重民意
Professors Appeal for Thorough Change in Government

Nanking, May 26. (Reuter)—A group of 49 Nanking professors, all well known among the nation's intelligentsia, has published an open letter addressed to the first Chinese Government under the new Constitution recommending an eight-point programme for political, economic and rural reforms.

路透社南京五月二十六日電：首都名教授四十九人近曾發表致行憲後首任政府公開信一封，內列舉政治經濟及農村改革等建議八項。

Declaring that China's only hope is a "New Deal", the signatories remind the Government that public opinion is all important.

公開信簽署人於宣稱中國目前唯一希望爲實行「新政」之際時並提醒政府當局民意爲最重要之物。

Unless the Government heeds it, they assert, the Constitution will be no more than a peace of paper, and the people will regard the new regime as a continuation of corrupt forces.

渠等聲稱如政府不重視民意，則憲法不過一紙空文而人民亦將視新政府爲腐敗力量之繼續統治而已。

"Water can support a boat", they add, "but it can also capsize it."

彼等又稱：「水可以載舟，亦可以覆舟」。

The professors urge the Government to permit freedom of speech, accept criticism and protect human rights and liberties. "These are essential before public opinion can become effective", they declare.

教授等籲請政府准許言論自由，接受批評保障人權及自由，彼等宣稱：「此等權利之獲得，在民意足以生效前，實爲基本問題」。

Every administrative act should be guided by the principle that it must be for the welfare of the entire nation, the latter states, adding that the new Government should give rise to a new spirit — to serve the people and not to make them serve it.

後者稱行政人員每一行動，均應受「爲全國福利」原則之指導，又稱，政府應振刷舊時弊，即政府乃爲服務人民而設，非人民服務政府。

Other recommendations of the professors include:

諸教授此外建議有：

1. The Government structure should be revamped with a broadening of its base, and executive officials should keep abreast of domestic and international conditions.

（一）政府機構與組織應依擴大政府基礎之原則下予以改變，並新調整，而行政官應能熟知國際與國內情勢。

2. A rural reform programme should be instituted immediately. If the land problem is not satisfactorily solved, there can never "be a peaceful livelihood for the people" (80 per cent of China's population of 450,000,000 are engaged on the land).

（二）應立即實行農村土地改革，如土地問題，不能獲得滿意解決，則人民將永不可能和平生活。

3. Bureaucratic capital must be liquidated, "and the properties of those corrupt officials who have exploited our natural resources" should be confiscated. The unequal distribution of wealth "is the cause of the instability in Chinese society".

（三）銷清官僚資本，沒收貪官污吏之財產，財富不均，實爲中國社會不安因素。

4. The Government should arrange for a full educational budget, which would provide educational opportunities for all the people," so that everyone may have at least six years of compulsory education."

（四）政府應準備充分之教育預算，此教育計劃，以能供全體人民均有機會受教育，並使每一國民至少受強迫教育六年。

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下年國會實一提案
Prediction by U.S. Senator

Washington, May 26. (Reuter) — Democratic Senator Walter George has predicted that next year Congress will be asked to provide an armaments Marshall Plan, comprising between 3,000 million and 6,000 million dollars, to help rearm European nations opposing Communism.

路透社華盛頓五月二十六日電：民主黨參院議員瓦爾特喬治今日預測下年國會開會時，將有人要求準備一馬歇爾軍備計劃，以便協助擁護共產主義，該計劃大約需款在三十億至六十億美元之間。

Senator George told a reporter: "It depends on who is elected President and how far he wants to press the matter, but I shall be surprised if Congress is not asked to provide between three amouts for rearming western Europe."

喬治氏告記者稱：「此事視誰被選爲總統及渠願意進行此事到何程度如何而定，如國會中無人提出類此數額之撥款以準備西歐各國軍備，余必反而甚爲驚異也。」

He said that, among other things, the United States may be asked to help pay for modernising the British Navy and for increasing her air force.

渠又稱：美國除其他援外撥款外，必將有人要求以美國金錢援助英國，使英國海軍近代化並加强英國空軍力量。

"France does not have anything now in the way of war equipment," he added.

渠又稱：「法國目前並不需要任何種戰爭軍事裝備。」

He believed that if the Senate approves the regional defence resolution offered by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the western European nations would get together on their arms needs.

渠相信如參院通過范登堡氏提議之地域聯防提案，則西歐各國在軍火武器之需要方面，將歸一致。

highway by this evening.

國軍由該路兩端同時出發，擬利已收復若干城鎮今晚即可肅清該路大部地區。

In a counter-move, the Reds resumed their attacks against Lunghua and Fengning, 25 and 45 miles north and north-west respectively of Chengteh.

匪軍對國軍此舉，採取對抗行動，現又分陷化（承德北方二十五英里）及豐寧（承德西北方四十五英里）兩地發動攻擊。

In Central Hopei, General Fu Tso-yi's crack armies crushed the 24-hours old Communist offensive in Paoting area and reopened the railway linking Paoting and Peiping.

冀中傅作義將軍精銳部隊已粉碎匪軍過去二日間所定閃電攻擊發動之攻勢，並已打通平保鐵路。

The only other province where fighting was reported was Honan, along the Peiping-Hankow railway. More Government troops are said to be closing in on the south-western part of the province, which the Communists recently overran, for a decisive battle.

此外值河南一地平漢沿線有戰鬥發生，據稱國軍增援部隊，正向豫西南進近，以便與匪軍主力，進行決戰。

外論選輯

論史達林答華萊士書
INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY
The Answer to Henry Wallace

……英·W·N·猶爾作……

BY W.N. EWER

The Kremlin still speaks with two voices. M. Stalin's 'open answer' to the 'open letter' of Mr. Henry Wallace has the same characteristics as those of M. Molotov's statement to Mr. Bedell Smith earlier in the month. It makes an apparent offer of collaboration, carefully so devised as to be impossible of acceptance. There is another parallel - the Stalin-Stassen interview of April 1947. Then also Stalin was, to all seeming, anxious for the improvement of relations between Moscow and the west. "Russia", he said "wishes to cooperate." And yet at the same moment, M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky in the council of foreign ministers, were not only crusing all collaboration but, by a deliberate use of accusation and insult, were making even normal relations difficult.

克里姆林宮之人們用了兩種聲調說話。史達林對華萊士「公開信」的「公開答覆」和月初莫洛托夫致史密斯的聲明的，性質相同。這封覆函，在表面上，似乎要求合作，但又極小心地想法把信寫得使對方無法接受。還有一個相同的例子：便是一九四七年八月的史達林，史塔森會談。當時，史達林也好像是急於要改善莫斯科和西方各國的關係。他說：「蘇聯願意合作」。但同時，莫洛托夫和維辛斯基不僅在外長會議表拒絕一切的合作，而且故意利用侮辱和控訴的方法，使正常的關係，難極困難。

So now M. Stalin again expresses his wish for "agreement between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A." and for "the development of international cooperation." But the gesture is made not to the U.S. government, but to "Mr. Wallace the U.S.A. third party presidential candidate."

現在，史達林再度表示他對「美蘇協調」和「國際合作」的願望。但選一個姿態，是針對「美國第三黨總統候選人華萊士先生」而非美國政府。

Now M. Stalin should have known, and M. Molotov certainly knew, that — especially at this juncture — to treat Mr. Wallace. very ostentiatiously, as the representative of the United States, was a deliberate affront to the President and to Mr. Marshall. I said that M. Molotov certainly knew; for there is no statesman who has so closely studied and expertly employed the art and technique of discourtesy.

史達林本應知道……而莫洛托夫更一定知道……在目前這個時候，故意把華萊士當作美國代表人，是公然侮辱美總統和馬歇爾。我說莫洛托夫必然知道，是因爲除他以外，沒有一個政治家加此精於「不禮貌的藝術」，並能如此熟活運用。

滬大學反美運動抬頭
治安當局已加緊戒備
估計五卅紀念日局勢可能嚴重
Anti-American Campaign Gains Momentum

Shanghai, May 25. (Reuter)—Police and garrison authorities here today tightened up precautionary measures as the bitter anti-American campaign, centering on the United States policy of promoting the economic rehabilitation of Japan, which was started by Shanghai student organisations some days ago, gathered momentum.

路透社上海五月二十五日電：此間警憲當局今日已對市面治安，加强防護，因數日前由上海學生團體發動之反美運動（該運動目前主要反對者爲美國扶植日本恢復日本經濟問題）業已抬頭，並已增大聲勢。

Several campus meetings are said to have been held in the past two days to discuss plans to push the campaign, while the American-endowed Saint John's University, well-known Episcopalian institution, is reported by the "Shanghai Evening Post" to have opened a "racial exhibition" of woodcuts, charts, cartoons, pictures and other items stressing the Americans' Japanese policy as the central theme:

據稱過去兩日間，各學校空場，均有會議舉行，討論展開該項反美運動計劃，據上海大美晚報消息，中外聞名，美人捐資主辦之上海聖公會學校聖約翰大學，曾開展覽會，陳覽各種有關描寫親善此一問題之木刻，地圖，卡通圖畫及其他强調美國扶植日本政策之材料。

Local Chinese security authorities, closely watching the movement, charge that the campaign is Communist - inspired, and backed by professors and students who are "fellow travellers."

滬市中國治安當局，對此一反美運動，已加以嚴密注意，治安當局指責反美運動爲共黨所政動，並有若干同情共匪之大學教授及學生支持。

They say the movement is being geared to the recent Moscow reply to Washington's 11-point charges against the U.S.S.R., in which the Kremlin rapped American imperialistic actions in Japan.

當局稱，此一運動，於不久前，莫斯科方面答覆美國指責蘇聯之十一點聲明時，到達最高潮，因克里姆林宮於其覆文中曾突然攻擊美國在日本之帝國主義行動。

They also charge that the Shanghai student movement is being launched simultaneously with a similar propaganda campaign in Chinese Communist areas.

當局並指出上海學生運動，恰與在共區之華語宣傳運動同時發生。

The "Shanghai Evening Post," which is American-owned, said one of the centers of the present anti-American movement is Saint John's University, where a poll was recently conducted to obtain students' reaction to certain aspects of U.S. policy in Japan.

美人主辦之上海「大美晚報」稱，反美運動大本營之一爲聖約翰大學，該校不久前曾舉行投票測驗，以便獲悉學生對美國對日政策之某種反應。

各地戰聞一束
CHINESE WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, May 25, (Reuter) —Large-scale fighting flared up in north Kiangsu in the past 24 hours as powerful Government, units began a push against the Communist base of Yencheng, about 110 miles north-east of Nanking, from where the Red guerilla warfare over a wide area of Central China has been dfrected, pro-Government despatches reported today.

路透社上海五月二十五日電：接近政府方面電訊今日報導稱，蘇北近兩日間又發生大戰，有力國軍已向共匪蘇北老巢鹽城進迫，鹽城在南京東北一百一十英里處，爲率中大部匪軍游擊戰發動指揮之所。

Some 30,000 Communists are opposing this government drive, which is spear-headed by armoured cars and tanks and covered by Nationalist aircraft.

國軍陳空配合，並有坦克車與裝甲車在前衝鋒，匪軍約三萬人負隅頑抗。

A battle at present raging between Yencheng and Tungtai, 35 miles to the south, is described in Chinese reports as the "fiercest ever witnessed in north Kiangsu."

鹽城與通泰（鹽城南三十五英里）間，目前正酣行戰鬥，據華方報紙之報導，此次戰事，爲蘇北所見最激烈戰鬥。

On the south Jehol front, Government columns broke the 72-hours lull with an attempt to reopen the highway linking the Great Wall pass of Kupeikow and Chengteh, provincial capital of Jehol.

熱南前線，因國軍擬恢復古北口至承德一線公路，已打破過去七十二小時之沉寂。

Striking out simultaneously from both ends of the road, the Nationalist troops are claimed to have recaptured several towns and to have cleared the greater part of the

青年課室下期續登

卡寶德在滬大學講演

再度闡明美對外政策

Text Of Cabot Speech To University Of Shanghai Students

（郭其慧譯）

Following is the text of the address delivered by American Consul General John M. Cabot at the University of Shanghai today：

下面是上海美國總領事卡寶德今日（廿八）在民社一演詞發表於五月七日，譯者（本社海人）學習復旦大學學生講演原文。

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Students of this great University.

主席先生，太太及先生們，貴校全體同學：

What world is this in which you are studying to become the future leaders of China?

諸位現在努力讀書，圖於將來成爲中國主人翁之所在地，究竟是一個什麼樣的世界呢？

You in China are unhappily fighting a civil war—a war on far-flung fronts, a war of blood and suffering. It is, however, but one part of a civil war in which humanity is being engulfed. Fortunately this greater civil war is still a cold war—a battle to win men's minds rather than to kill their bodies. Precisely because you are being trained as the intellectual leaders of the rising generation in China—the successors to the illustrious scholars whose names adorn the history of your ancient civilian—the battle for your minds is of vital importance.

中國目前不幸在打着內戰而且這個內戰的戰線很廣，是一個流血和痛苦的戰爭，雖然如此，但這個戰爭，就全世界的戰爭說來，還只是其中的一部份。所幸這種所發的全世界的更大的戰爭，只是一種冷戰，這種冷戰的勝利主要在爭所有人們的思想而不在殺戮他們的身體，正是由於諸位現在所受的教育是爲要調練你們成爲中國青年一代的領袖（即是世世代代的名字，光耀了中國古代文明史的那些著名與學問的學者的繼承人）之故，所以得取你們思想的戰爭，實在是非常的重要。

You will say that I stand before you as a special pleader. You are right；but I do so because I sincerely believe in what I say, and because I believe that the cause for which I plead has been grossly misrepresented. We have learned that in a fighting war democracies are at an initial disadvantage in confronting dictatorships. We believe that in the long run they will triumph because their cause is just. We believe the same is True of a cold war of propaganda. As Hitler put it, the bigger the lie and the more often repeated, the more likely it is to be believed. Democratic nations recoil from such a philosophy, and think that the truth will vindicate itself. Agreeing that you should recognize me as one pleading his country's cause, I do not ask you uncritically to accept what I have to say; but I do ask you to test it in your minds with all the critical care and objectivity you would devote as students to a historical question or a scientific experiment.

諸位也許要說我在諸位面前像是一個特別的辯護人，對了，諸位這樣想是對的，不過我之所以這樣做是因爲我眞誠相信自己說的話，是對的，又因爲我所辯護的道理曾被人加以頗大的曲解，我們現在已經從經驗裡懂得了在作戰中間，民主在開始的時候，常常是敵不過獨裁與專制的，但是我們相信，時間一久，民主必然會勝利，這是因爲民主國家所抱的理想和主張是對的緣故，我們並且相信，在宣傳戰的冷戰裡，情形亦是一樣，如希托勒曾說過的那樣，「謊」越撒得大，重複的次數愈多，它被人相信的可能亦就愈大，民主國家在這樣一種哲理之前，是不禁要被驚退的，民主國家認爲眞理終有一天會證明它本身的正確。諸位如認爲我是替美國的主張作辯護，還我可以同意，我並不要求諸位無批判地接受我講的話，不過我要求諸位要能像你們在學校的時候對於一個歷史問題或一件科學實驗那樣以所有的細心和懷疑考驗我講的話是否對的。

Let us recognize in the first place that this is not a simple question of right and wrong, or black and white. No nation is perfect and I would certainly not make such a claim for the United States. No ideology can be utterly wrong, or it would have no appeal to the human mind. Let me also recognize—which many Americans would not—the basic sincerity, indeed the passionate faith, of our adversaries in this cold war；for my last post was in a Communist country which strongly opposed the American way of life, and I therefore speak with a first-hand knowledge.

我們得首先承認這不是一個簡單的「是與非」或黑「與白」的問題，任何國家不會十全十美的，對於美國我也絕不那樣說，任何思想亦絕不會完全是錯的，因爲如果是那樣的話，便不會有人相信它了，此外我亦得先承認在這個冷戰裏，我們的敵對者基本上是誠實甚至於是具有熱忱和信心的，因爲我前一個職務是在一個強烈反對美國式生活的共產黨國家擔服務的，因此我的話是有當親切的了解和體驗的。

(To Be Continued 未完)

愉快的檢報人

THE GAY RETRIEVER

On the highway between Denver and Colorado Springs one day, a middle-aged woman found herself driving behind a Denver Post truck loaded with the evening papers. As it rounded a curve a bale of newspapers fell from the swiftly moving vehicle. The lady, always ready to be helpful, clambered out of her car and wrestled the load into the back seat. Continuing on she discovered several other bundles on the road and retrieved these, too, until her car was bulging. Some distance ahead, she caught up with the truck parked outside a diner. She found the driver inside having an afternoon snack and proceeded to tell him of his mishaps and what she had done.

有一天一位中年婦人，發覺她坐的車子，正走在一輛丹弗爾郵車的後面，他們的車子是在丹佛爾和科洛拉多兩地中間的大路上走着，郵車上裝得是晚報，當郵車轉一個圈子的時候，一細報紙從那迅速轉動的車上掉了下來，這位時常喜歡帮忙人的婦人還時候，便從車裏跑了出來，把那一捲報紙塞到車座後面去了。這樣繼續往前走，她又發現好多束報紙掉在路上，她照舊把它們取了回來，直到最後她坐的車子，都堆滿了報紙的時候，又往前走了不遠，她才趕上那部車子，那車正停下來準備用飯，她發現趕車的車夫，正在吃午點，於是她便走進去告訴他，他的車子出了什麼事，她怎樣辦等等。

At this, the driver put down his ham-on-rye. "Ya' got my papers in yer car, huh ?" he groaned. "My gawd, lady, I was delivering 'em !"

車夫聽到她這樣說，於是從猶上拿下他的火腿麵包說：「你把我的報紙給起來，放到你車上去了？我的上帝，我正要散發它們呢！」

本報歡迎電話訂閱
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